Extimates of McClellan.

In this connection it may be interest-ing to give the estimates of McClellan as a commander by three able critics,

who judge him from quite different

William Swinton, in his history of

"The military character of McClel-lan will not be difficult to define, how-

ever much it is yet obscured by mali-cious detraction on the one hand or

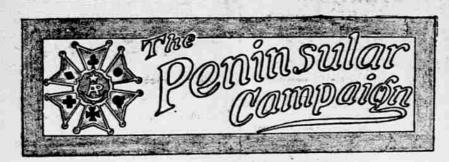
blind admiration on the other. He was

in-Chief. Here his ability to plan cam-paigns and form large strategic com-

this regard, and was like Turenne, of whom Napoleon said that he was the

only example of a General who grew

he Army of the Potomac, says:



By JOHN McELROY.

CHAPTER XXX.

BURNSIDE IN COMMAND. McClellan Superseded by the Ranking Major-General-McClellan Accepts His Fate in a Soldierly Way-Sketch of Burnside-He Decides to Move on Fredericksburg - Sad Mismanagement

of the Pontoons.

McClellan's Plans. Again Lee showed that astonishing indifference to McClellan bordering on contempt, by his disposition in front of the massive army which the Union commander had assembled. Lee separated his army into two parts, more than 40 miles from each other. He left Jackson

the fateful order, No. 191, at Frederick. His orders at this time are of a ponderous, complicated nature, as if he derous, complicated nature, as if he were going to move great glaciers irresistibly down a straight line directly upon his objective. He would move down the east side of the Blue Ridge, uncovering the gaps as he passed them and receiving his supplies by the way o Harper's Ferry and Winchester until he reached Front Royal, when he would change his base to the Orange & Alex-andria Railroad from Washington. His own statement of his purposes reads well, but when interpreted by the light of the execution of similar orders issued in the past, do not have for us the importance they might. He says:

It was my intention if, upon reaching Ashby's or any other pass, I that the enemy were in force between it and the Potomac in the Valley of the Shenandoah, to move into the Valley and endeavor to gain their rear.

"I hardly hoped to accomplish this but did expect that by striking in be-tween Culpeper Court House and Little Washington, I could either separate their army and beat them in detail or else force them to concentrate as far back as Gordonsville, and thus place the Army of the Potomac in position either to adopt the Fredericksburg line of advance upon Richmond or to be remove to the Peninsula if as I apprehended it were found impossible to supply i by the Orange & Alexandria Railroad

eyond Culpeper." Again we are tempted to ejaculate "These be brave words, my masters."
If he had had any real intention o striking the enemy, either in mass or detail, the golden hour for that had been when fresh troops were pouring into his ranks, and Lee's badly shat-tered and still unrecruited army was Opequan.

From Antietam to Warrenton.

Carrying out his plan of moving eas of the Blue Ridge, McClellan had a pontoon laid at Berlin some five miles pontoon laid at Berlin some five miles below Harper's Ferry, and the crossing of the Army of the Potomac into Virginia began, Oct. 25, with two divisions of the Ninth Corps and Pleasonton's cavalry moving on to Lovetisville. By Nov. 2 the whole army was across and well on its way to Warrenton, Nov. 7 the army was disposed in the neighborhood of Warrenton, with the First, Second and Fifth Corps, reserve artillery and general headquarters at that place, the Ninth Corps on the line of the Rapthe Ninth Corps on the line of the Rap- them out without a hitch. pahannock near Waterloo, the Sixth New Baltimore and Sigel's with general and sincere manifestations command, which had come out from of sorrow, and particularly in Fitz-John Washington at New Baltimore, Gaines-Porter's and Franklin's Corps. These ville and Thoroughfare Gap. Sickles's had much more reason for looking fa-Division had come out from Washington to Manassas Junction; Pleasonton's command was in advance at Amissville. in hand, and interposed between the commander to grass the opportunity.

two wings of Lee's army. He was in At Burnside's earnest request McClellan



GEN. E. V. SUMNER. excellent position for striking in any persedure of McClellan by Burnside:

direction, and his friends claim that he was on the point of doing so when he at the War Department, my office being was most inopportunely removed from adjoining the Secretary's private room. command.

Superseded by Burnside.

The patience of the Administration with Gen. Halleck. He told me that he was now thoroly exhausted. Nearly two wanted me to go and find the headwas now thoroly exhausted. Nearly two
months had elapsed since Antietam, and
in spite of all the urging that could be
made. McClellan had not struck a blow,
and spent some time in giving minute made. McClellan had not struck a blow. Everyone felt confident that the morti- Just before I left he handed me fying experience of the past Winter was about to be repeated, and this feeling was confirmed by the intelligence that McClellan had leased a house in Wasn-

ington, and had brought on his wife.

McClellan could scarcely have been unaware of what was impending. The correspondence from the War Depart-ment and the President, as shown by the samples given, nad been strictly official, and often marked with as much acerbity as official decorum would-perspecial train bearing Assistant Adjutant-General Buckingham arrived from Washington on the night of Nov. 7 in the midst of a heavy snowstorm, and Gen. Buckingham, going directly to Gen. McClellan's tent at Rectortown, handed him an envelope, which, opening, he read as follows:

Gen. McClellan be relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and that Maj.-Gen. Burnside take the command of that army.

"By order of the Secretary of War.
"E. D. Townsend.
"Assistant Adjutant-General." Gen. Burnside was at that moment in

the tent, and McClellan, passing the pa-per over to him, said quietly, "Well, Burnside, you are to command the

McClellan's Soldierly Acceptance One of the minor characters in "Macbeth, reporting the execution of the

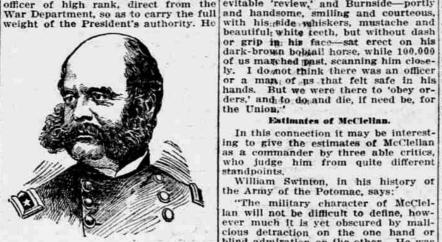
Thane of Cawdor, says:

"Nothing in his life Became him like the leaving it."

So neither does McClellan appear to ington. in the Valley, while he sent Longstreet greater advantage at any time during across the Blue Ridge to cover Culpep-his whole career than he did when he er. Longstreet was to manuver in front er. Longstreet was to manuver in front of McClellan should he attempt to go toward Richmond, while Jackson was to remain where he could repeat his former manuvers, and, if opportunity of the Administration, and transferred the baton of power, which he had wielded so long, to his successor. He was hard-may have been, my duty was to follow the directions of the Secretary of War, read his letters to his wife, and see how and if possible constant. former manuvers, and, if opportunity offered, thrust his column in between McClellan and Washington, destroying the latter's communications.

In making this risky division, the parts out of supporting distance of each other, Lee was entirely confident that whatever McClellan might determine to do he could foil by one or two days swift marching, bringing the wings of his army together.

McClellan seems to have had as little idea of falling upon Lee in detail as he had when he came into possession of the fateful order, No. 191, at Frederick.



the order should be presented by an officer of high rank, direct from the evitable 'review,' and Burnside-

GEN. A. E. BURNSIDE.

directed me to see Burnside first and get his decision. If he consented to accept, I was then to see McCellian; but if not I was to return at once to Wash-

"I found Burnside about 15 miles

PONTOONS ON THE WAY TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

upon Maj.-Gen. Burnside the command satisfactory, and there was some talk of this army. In parting from you I of making Gen. McClellan military dictannot express the love and gratitude tator, and of 'marching upon Washing-

I bear to you. As an army you have ton and taking possession of the Gov-grown up under my care. In you I have ernment, and of pitching Lincoln and

never found doubt or coldness. The battles you have fought under my com-mand will proudly live in our Nation's few favorites and 'feather-heads' of

history. The glory you have achieved. Little Mac's (the army, as a whole, was our mutual perils and fatigues, the graves of our comrades fallen in battle and by disease, the broken forms of for the historic lines of Trenton, N. J.

those whom wounds and sickness have It must be confessed Gen. Burnside was

lisabled—the strongest associations not welcome to us; but we accepted him which can exist among men—unite us and awaited his orders, as the best Mr.

still be an indissoluble tie. We shall Lincoln could do under the circum

about five miles up the railroad to Mc-Clellan's camp. About 11 o'clock we found him alone in his tent, examining

papers, and as we both entered together

he received us in his usual kind and cordial manner.
"My task was not only a painful one

but particularly distasteful to me in view of my friendly feelings for Mc-Clellan. But as the blow had to come

I was glad that it was not to be given thru an unkind hand and in a mortify

Gen. James F. Rusling, in his inter-

"This change of our commanders, i

must be admitted, was not altogether

esting "Men and Things I Saw in Civi War Days," says:

in McClellan's conduct, and whatever moval was resolved upon at any rate

The news was received by the army

corps, which felt that the success pur-chased by desperate fighting had been denied them thru the failure of their

and good taste. The order is as fol-

Officers and Soldiers of the Army of

ever be comrades in supporting the Con-

stitution of our country and the nation-How the Supersedure Came About

Gen. C. P. Buckingham gives this ac

"I was at that time on special duty

On the evening of Nov. 6, about 16 o'clock, the Secretary sent for me to come to his office, where I found him

directions as to the route I should take.

envelopes, unsealed, telling me to take

them to my room, and, having read them, to seal them up. I was thunder-struck to find that one of the envelopes

contained two orders for McClellan— one from the President, relieving him

from the command of the army, and

the other from Gen. Halleck, ordering

him to repair to some town in New

order of the President devolves

lows:

the Potomac:

oolder as he grew older.
"To Gen. McClellan personally it was a misfortune that he became so promithe contest; for it was inevitable that the first leaders should be sacrificed to he Nation's ignorance of war. Taking this into account, estimating both what he accomplished and what he failed to accomplish, in the actual circumstances of his performance, I have endeavored in the critique of his campaigns to strike a just balance between McClellan and history. Of him it may be said that if he does not belong to that foremost category of commanders made up se who have always been success ul, and including but a few illustrious names, neither does he rank with that numerous class who have ruined their irmies without fighting. He ranges with that middle category of meritorivalienstein and William of Orange enerally unfortunate in war, yet were n the words of Marmont, 'never de-troyed, nor discouraged, but were al-

rays able to oppose a menacing front

nd make the enemy pay dear for what e gained." / Prof. Michie says: "But while his service of information was wretchedly insufficient, the surprisng thing is that a commander possess-ng the logical and analytic mind of Medellan should not have clearly seen how tterly impossible it was for the Con-ederate Government to arm and equip rmies of the magnitude he assumed it have, when the United States Govroment, with all its bountiful source f supply, deould do no more. This un eccountable weakness in McClellan' nental equipment is always so conspicu-ously in evidence that its influence in he formation of his plans of campaigner in his dispositions for battle can nev r be ignored, a Reacting against the ictates of sound reason, the emotional nd imaginative side of his nature unuly affected his judgments with vacil ating indecision, accentuated his contitutional timidity as a commander reakened his determination by strength ning his prudence, and eventually obbed him of the fruits of victory a he supreme moment. Continually an lying for reinforcements and promisin hat he would follow their arrival with positive performance, his failure to make good his promise served to make more manifest his incapacity to handle ith success the great army committee his charge. As notable instances an pecially illustrative of this particular rait, compare the promises made with egard to Franklin's Division at Yorkown and McCall's Division on the hickahominy with the delay hange of purpose after their arrival. iciencies were undoubtedly the principal causes of McClellan's failure as a

"These more prominent military de-Commanding General; they were in serent in his nature, for they exhibited hemselves in every position where great esponsibilities rested upon him. Oposing commanders quickly detected heir existence, and took them into conderation in forming their plans of ampaign when operating against him, is is markedly illustrated by Lee's bold pening of the Seven Days' battles, and ne extra-hazardous chances he assumed n so widely separating the component parts of his army in the beginning of the Maryland campaign."

At Burnside's earnest request McClellan ing way. Gen. McClellan has himself continued in command for another day, and he accompanied Burnside in a grand review of the troops, after which he issued his farewell order, which is marked by the greatest dignity, tact and taking hand and in a morthly line way. Gen. McClellan has himself burnet testimony to the kind manner in which I communicated the order, and I can bear testimony to his prompt and cheerful obedience to it."

The Feeling in the Army of the Potomae. Gen. F. W. Palfrey, in "The Antie-am and Fredericksburg," says, in am

speaking of McClellan: "These pages contain many outspoker criticisms of his military career. They are the expression of conclusions arrived at with deliberation by one who began as a passionate enthusiast for him, who has made his campaigns the subject of much study and thought, and who has sought only to compare the facts of those campaigns with the established principles of the military art. There is no occasion to repeat those persecutions of their Confederate opcriticisms here, but it may be well to add to them what the writer has said in another place in print, that there was in McClellan a sort of incapacity of doing anything till an ideal complete-ness of preparation was reached, and that the prevalence of the Commandermade his personal presence felt on a battlefield. With the further remark that he seems to have been totally devoid of the ability to form a just estimate of the numerical strength of his

opponent, our adverse criticisms come to an end, and it is a relief to keep s'lence no longer from good words. "It is little to say that his character was reputable, but it is true. He was

dversaries." Gen. A. E. Burnside.

How is Your Blood?

reason, the a characteristic one, had ise of success in rapidly executed. But very little foundation. The Secretary Lee beat him in the foot race to Fredhad not only no confidence in McClelericksburg, and soon had his ragged good, rich blood and keeps it good. Dyspepsia... "For six months my system was out of order with dyspepsia and impureblood. Spent lots of money in vain, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me."

Jos. S. ZAURA, Genoa, Neb.

or grip in his face—sat erect on his dark-brown bobbail horse, while 100,000 Had No Appetite—"I was troubled with dyspep-sia and had no appetite. I had a feint feeling after eating. My constitution was all run down, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has fully relieved me." FLORENCE STOWE, Sniderville, Wisconsin. of us marched most, scanning him closely. I do not think there was an officer or a man of us that felt safe in his

Wenkincas—'I bless the day I heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as it cured me of extreme weakness after grip, built my husband up after pneumonia, and cured ecrema and blood-poisoning in our children." Mrs. M. A. DKIWONTE, BOX 4, Embreeville, Pa. hands. But we were there to 'obey or-ders,' and to do and die, if need be, for the Union,'

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold everywhere. In the usual liquid, or in tablet form called Sarsatabs. 100 Doses One Dollar. Prepared only by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

class, and it contained a number who afterwards rose to prominence, his one was to press down upon Culpeper academic standing would seem to imply Orange Court House and Gordonsville lind admiration on the other. He was suredly not a great General, for he ad the pedantry of war rather than Mason, James B. Fry and Horace B. assuredly not a great General, for he had the pedantry of war rather than the inspiration of war. His talent was eminently that of the Cabinet; and his proper place was in Washington, where the chould have remained as Generalthe Union army, and Henry Heth, of the C. S. A. Upon graduation Burnside was assigned to the artillery, and saw been considerate and helpful to those in was awhile on duty against the Indians in New Mexico, and was wounded in a peper, march down the Rappahannock than he conceived, not appearing to know well those counters with which a commander must work—time, place and circumstance. Yet he was improving in this regard, and was like Turenne of whom Napoleon with the counter with the counter with which a commander must work—time, place and circumstance. Yet he was improving in this regard, and was like Turenne of whom Napoleon with the conceived and the conceived



GEN. W. B. FRANKLIN.

ailitary mind at that time was toward preech-loading weapons, and Burnside avented a system, which he succeeded having patented, and, resigning from he army, organized a company for the nanufacture of weapons according to his was a brass cartridge with a hole n the rear, to receive the spark from he cap. This hole was covered with issue paper, and the cartridge failed gnite often enough to make the arms reliable. The company carried on from 1853 to

858, when it suspended, and then turnside entered the employ of the linois Central Railroad, of which Me lellan was President, as cashier of the and department. He gave satisfaction this place, and was promoted to reasurer of the Illinois Central Raiload, in which position the opening of the war found him. The Governor of thode Island, William Sprague, re-uired his services, and appointed him olonel of the 1st R. L. with which he parched to join Gen. Patterson's comnand in the Shenandoah Valley. He was soon promoted to the command of He he first battle of Bull Run; was ap-ointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers ug. 6, 1861, when his next service was preparing and leading the expedition thich successfully attacked Roanoke sland and got possession of the North arolina Sounds. He was recalled from here with his troops to reinforce Mc-lellan, and by him placed in command of the right wing of the army. For his sasy success in North Carolina Burnide was promoted to Major-General of Jointeers as early as March 18, 1862, which gave him precedence over the oronounced seniority, together with his noderate abilities, was a constant troudetermined to wagon a portion of the ble to himself and the Administration. ince it gave him precedence over men fortunately instead of forwarding a set who had achieved much more, made it (Rosecrans, for example), and thus stood in the way of assignment to duty proportionate to his capacity. The brilliant fighting of his men at South Mountain gaze him much resultation which liant fighting of his men at South Mountain gave him much reputation, which tain gave him much reputation, which supervision of Capt. Spaulding was substantial not improve upon at Antietam. longer association with the Army of the Potomac and the cliques hostile to him was uncomfortable, tho he was anxious to serve his country. In May, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, and took with Department of the Ohio, and took with Department of his corns. This Department of the Ohio, and took with boxes containing harness and to engage him two divisions of his corps. This was to carry out an object very dear to leaving on the 16th, was not able to President Lincoln's heart in relieving on the 16th. Then came the law heart and a health described to the leave have been carred and a health described to the law heart and th well to Pressors.

that the prevalence of the Commander-in-Chief idea was always pernicious to him, so that, from first to last, he never not give satisfaction to the Administra-coquan into the Potemac. Rafts were for give satisfaction to the Administra-tion in independent command, was re-lieved from the command of the De-partment of the Ohio, and rejoined the Army of the Potomac, where his rank was much in the way, as he could not serve under Gen. Meade, who was sev-eral months his junior as a Major-Gen-eral months his junior as a Major-General months his junior as a Major-Gen-eral of Volunteers. Consequently Gen. Grant had to duplicate his orders to Meade and to Burnside. His career ter-Meade and to Burnside. His career tereral of Volunteers, Consequency Gen.

"It is little to say that his character was reputable, but it is true. He was a courteous gentleman. Not a word was ever said against his way of life nor his personal integrity. No orgies disgraced his capacity and energy as an organizer are universally recognized. He was an excellent strategist, and in many respects an excellent soldier. He did not use his own troops with sufficient prompiness, thoroness and vigor; to achieve great and decisive results, but he was oftener successful with them, and he so conducted affairs that they never suffered heavily without inflicting heavy loss upon their leads as exectled for the was elected to the Senate, and without inflicting heavy loss upon their leads as exect the resigned affairs that they never suffered heavily without inflicting heavy loss upon their leads as exect the resignation of the was elected to the Senate, and leads as the time that they never suffered heavily without inflicting heavy loss upon their leads and to Burnside. His orders to make the pelies plaine, and finally receded Falmouth.

(To be continued.)

(To be continued.)

(To be continued.)

(It is about the same time. On the 25th the wagons, left Pelle Plaine, and finally reached Falmouth.

(To be continued.)

(To without inflicting heavy loss upon their 1875 he was elected to the Senate, and held a seat there until his Jeath in 1881.

armies of from 25,000 to 45,000 each. In many cases, such as leaves of absence, discharges, etc., these Grand Divisions were to report directly to Washington. The left Grand Division or Wing was given to Gen. Franklin, and consisted of the First and Sixth had not only no confidence in McCleilan and even loyalty, doubted his patriotism and even loyalty, and as stronger position than ever at Taryo's Hights and elsewhere and he expressed to me some fear that McCleilan would not give up the command, and he wished, therefore, that the order should be presented by an "Of course, we had to have our introduced flowing between us."

Again, Gen. Russing says:

"Of course, we had to have our introduced flowing between us."

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Again, Gen. Russing says:

"Of course, we had to have our introduced flowing between us." F. (Baldy) Smith. The Third Corps commanded by Stoneman, and the Fifth Corps, by Butterfield, constituted the Center under Gen, Joe-Hooker, while the Right Wing was commanded by Sumner, who had the Second Corps, under Couch, and the Ninth Corps, under Willcox. Fitz-John Porter had been re-lieved from command of the Fifth Corps and ordered before a court-martial, when the command of the corps fell to Butterfield.

Gen. Burnside's Plans The order which placed Burnside in

ommand of the army directed him to

immediately submit his plan of opera-tions to Washington. The plan which he submitted did not meet with Hal-leck's approval, and the latter went at once to Burnside to discuss the matter with him. There were two evident courses for the Union army to pursue; using the Orange & Alexandria Railroad as a base of supplies, and keeping Lee's army so busily employed that it could tected than the other line, but it did not interpose the Union army between Lee and the Capital. It left the wide plains of Manassas open for a flank movement. Burnside proposed to leave Lee at Culpeper, march down the Rappahannock to Falmouth, and thence cross the river to Fredericksburg. This plan had much to recommend it if it had been executed with commendable promptness. It involved the supplemental to the commendable promptness. It involved that the commendable promptness. It involved that the commendable promptness. tected than the other line, but it did not interpose the Union army between Lee with commendable promptness. It involved, however, and this was a fatal involvement, that the pontoons should arrive at Aquia Creek simultaneously with the arrival of the army at Fal-mouth, and that they should be hurried across the Peninsula, so that the army could immediately cross the Rappahan-nock, and take position on the hights behind Fredericksburg.

Gen. Halleck had approved of the

plan upon which McClellan was acting when relieved, of marching on Culpeper and thence to Gordonsville. Burnside however, was wedded to the Fredericks-burg plan, and Halleck left him after having given authority for him to make every preparation for that plan. He promised that he would do all possible to aid in it, and to bring the President to approve it. The President, with his strong common sense, saw that the Cuipeper-Orange Court H use route was the preferable one, but he at length acceded to Burnside's idea on condition that the plan should be promptly car-ried out. This was all-essential.

The pontoons were now coming to play a most unhappy part. Nov. 6 Mc take up the bridges at Berlin, below Harper's Ferry, and carry them to Washington. At Warrenton, Nov. 12, Halleck had repeated this order himself, and Burnside had naturally every reason to believe that the pontoons would certainly be at Aonia Creek whe the heads of his columns arrived at Fal-mouth. Alas! he knew little of Halleck. Halleck assumed that his order being given the pontoons passed under Burnside's orders, and he, Halleck, did not bother any more about them, while Burnside seems to have been expecting Halleck to look after the boats for him.

No Effort to Co-operate.

Between the two Gen. Woodbury, who commanded the Engineer Brigade, re-ceived no specific orders, and no urging as to the necessity of being on time at Aquia Creek. Woodbury went beyond Aquia Creek. Woodbury went beyond his duties in calling upon Halleck, Nov. 14, to say that he had learned that the arrival of the pontoons was expected to coincide with that of the army at Falmouth. If this was the case, since nothing had been done to hurry forward the pontoons, the march of the army the pontoons, the march of the army the pontoons, the march of the army the sale in the same of the war found it at Raleigh, N. C., where it was mustered out June brigade, with which he took part in order to enable the pontoons to be on the first battle of Bull Run; was aplay, but he neglected to give Woodbury any positive instructions or to inform Burnside of the trouble.

No steps were taken to hasten for-ward the all-essential pontoons. The pontoniers arrived in Washington Nov. 15, with 48 boats and equipages, which were the next day placed in tow of a steamer that finally brought them into anchorage at Aquia Creek on the 18th. No Federal soldier had as yet appearequipages to Fredericksburg, but unof planks forming a complete equipage lifficult for him to serve under them from each direction, the vehicles and After his Fredericksburg campaign jected to all sorts of delays. At the onger association with the Army of the Tressors.

The campaign of East Tennessee was carried out with fair ability, but Burnside did not act with the promptness expected in going to the assistance of Gen. Rosecrans at Chattanooga. He was besieged at Knoxville, but was relieved by the approach of Sherman. He did not give satisfaction to the Administration in independent command, was relieved from the command of the Department of the Command of the Command of the Command of the Department of the Command of the

Robert M. West, who in April, 1864, became Colonel of the 5th Pa. Cay. The different batteries were assigned to various commands, never served together and had quite varying histories.

Robert M. West, who in April, 1864, became Colonel of the transfer o

Do People Shun You

ON ACCOUNT OF FOUL BREATH FROM CATARRH? THEN READ BELOW.



'My, My! What a Breath! Why Don't You Have Gauss Cure That Catarrh!"

lanes' Combined Catarrh Cure, mai clain package. Simply fill in your *******************************

Batteries C and D were consolidated in October, 1863, and a new battery (C) was organized in December, 1864. Bat-teries A. B. H. D. E. F and G were mustered out, except their veterans and recruits, at different times in the early Summer of 1864. A new battery (I) was organized, with an attempt to fill the others up with recruits. The regi-ment was mustered out by batteries at different dates in 1865, Battery E being the last to go out, which it did on July 20. The regiment as a whole lost Clellan had ordered his pontooniers to 89 killed and 139 from disease, etc.-Editor National Tribune.

Only One "BROMO OF ININE" That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. Mc.

The 117th N. Y.

Editor National Tribune: I have watched your paper for a history of the 117th N. Y., but have so far been disappointed. Will you please publish a short history of that command?—S. F. Putney, Cleveland, N. Y.

The 117th N. Y. was a fighting regiment, and organized in Oneida County in August, 1862. Its first Colonel was William R. Pease, a Regular Army officer, who became a Brigadier-General, and was succeeded in turn by Cols, Alvin White and Rufus Daggett, the latter being also brevetted a Brigadier-Gen-eral. It belonged to Curtis's Brigade, where it was mustered out June , 1865.—Editor National Tribune.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DIYS PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching. Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. Sec.

Pay of Non-Commissioned Officers. Editor National Tribune: What is the pay of non-commissioned officers upon time of retirement after 25 years' service.-J. J. Donovan, Carrollton,

There are so many different classes of non-commissioned officers that it Columteers as early as March 18, 1862, ed on that side, and the pontoniers who which gave him precedence over the dajor-Generals who were given their landing to disperse a few Confederate would take quite a table to set forth dajor-Generals who were given their landing to disperse a rew contederate their varying rates of pay. A Sergeant in the Summer. In fact, Burnside outthese boats were useless without the state of Value n the Summer. In fact, Burnside outanked all the Major-Generals of Volmeers except Dix, Banks, Butler,
Hunter, E. D. Morgan, E. A. Hitchcock,
Belle Plaine these wagons were still in
U. S. Grant and Irvin McDowell. This
Washington. Eurnside having answered
washington. Eurnside having answered
month after 15 years' continuous sermonth after 15 years' continuous ser-vice, \$28 after 20 years' continuous service and \$27 after 25 years' continuous service, and \$28 after 30 years' continuous service. On the retired list the clothing and rations of all ranks are commuted at \$9.50 a month.—Editor National Tribune.

IF THOSE WHO SUFFER WITH

With Dates from 1754 to 1900.

Or Encyclopædia of the Wars, FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS. The PENSION BUREAU uses it to de-ermine dates of battles and incidents of

PENSIONS! BOUNTY!

PENSIONS FOR HEIRS GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION. "General Orders, No. 182.

"General Orders, No. 182.

"War Department,

"Adjuant-General's Office,

"Washington, Nov. 5, 1862.

"By direction of the President of the United States, it is ordered that Mai.

"Burnside sat still a few days, studying the steadilished was born an officer of my rank on an errand like the situation and gathering up the reins, and then suddenly decided to change the formation of the army so as to reside would not accept the command, the formation of the army so as to reside would not accept the command, the formation of the army so as to reside would not accept the command, and then suddenly decided to change the stuation and gathering up the reins, and then suddenly decided to change the stream of the army so as to reside would not accept the command, the formation of the army so as to reside would not accept the command, the stream of the strea

GEN. JOS. HOOKER.

him to repair to some town in New Jersey and report by letter to the War Department. The other envelope contained two orders for Burnside—one the Command of the President, assigning him to the Command of the army vice McClellan, and the other from Gen. Halleck, in command of the Army of the Potomand of the army vice McClellan, and the other from Gen. Halleck, in command of the Army of the Potomand of the army vice McClellan, and the other from Gen. Halleck, in command of the Army of the Potomand of the army shiftly. And here he was now in command of the Army of the Potomand of the army been a man of affable, superficially generally in his favor. He had always generally in his favor. He had always generally in his favor. He had always he commander in history had directing him to report what were his plans.

"Before leaving next morning I saw the Secretary at his house, and he explained to me his reasons for sending an officer of my rank on an errand like the situation and gathering up the reins at Liberty. Inc. May 23, 1824 and had do Burnsides first set was to change at Liberty. Inc. May 23, 1824 and had do Burnsides first set was to change at Liberty. Inc. May 23, 1824 and had do Burnsides first set was to change at Liberty. Inc. May 23, 1824 and had do Burnsides for the Army.

The Army of the Potomac felt as a whole very kindly disposed toward its whole very kindly disposed t